

HE HAS ENOUGH.

Aguineldo Asks for Cessation of Hostilities and Conference.

GEN. OTIS SUMS UP RESULTS

Aguineldo's Influence Destroyed, and He Will Find it Impossible to Obtain Terms Possible Last Week.

The war department has received the following dispatches from Gen. Otis: Manila, Feb. 7. Adjutant General, Washington: The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from Luzon province, numbering over 20,000, possessing a good quick firing and Krupp field guns. Good portion of enemy armed with Mausers latest pattern. Two Krupp guns and great many rifles captured. Insurgents fired great quantity of ammunition. Quite a number of Spanish soldiers in insurgent service who served artillery. Insurgents constructed strong intrenchment near our lines, mostly by bamboo thickets. These our men charged killing or capturing many of the enemy. Our casualties probably aggregate 500. Full reports today. Casualties of insurgents very heavy. Have buried some 500 of their dead and hold 500 prisoners. Their lost killed, wounded and prisoners probably 4,000. Took water works pumping station yesterday six miles out of Manila. Spanish soldiers in the city made no stand. Pumps damaged; will be working in a week. Have number of condensers set up in the city which will furnish good water. Troops in excellent spirits. Quiet prevails. Otis.

Manila, Feb. 8. Reconnaissance yesterday to south several miles to Laguna bay. Insurgents eight miles, driving struggling insurgent troops in various directions encountering no decided opposition; army disintegrated and natives returning to villages displaying white flags. Near Caloacan six miles north, enemy made a stand behind entrenchments, charged by Kansas troops led by Col. Funston. Closed encounter resulting in rout of the enemy with heavy losses. Loss to Kansas, Lieut. Alford killed, six men wounded.

On the 4th Aguinaldo issued flying proclamation charging Americans with initiative and declared war; Sunday issued another calling all to resist foreign invasion; his influence throughout this section destroyed; now applies for a cessation of hostilities and conference have declined to answer. Insurgent expectation of raising in city on night of 4th unrealized. Proposed martial general, with admirable disposition of troops, defeated every attempt. City quiet; business resumed, natives respectful and cheerful. Fighting qualities of American troops a revelation to all inhabitants. Otis.

THEY HAVE RETREATED. The Americans are in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles from Manila. Their lines, extending to Malabon on the north and to Paranaque on the south, are fully 25 miles long. While a few detached bodies of enemy still offer desultory opposition, the main body of the rebels is in full retreat and utterly routed.

Of the hordes of troops originally drawn up in battle array against the Americans fully one-third are already incapacitated and the others are scattered in every direction. The terrible loss of the rebels may be gathered from the fact that 160 of them were buried in one place on Monday, near Passa, and that 87 were interred between Pao and Santa Ana.

A converted river gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with her Gatling guns and the public school hundreds of Filipinos undoubtedly crawled into the canals and died there. The Americans are working nobly in their efforts to find the wounded, and are bringing hundreds of suffering rebels to the hospitals for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motive which prompts the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy.

WOMEN FOUND AMONG THE DEAD. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that members of the hospital corps have made the startling discovery that there were already women in male dress and with hair cropped, among the dead.

The chief of the Igorrotes, the Filipino natives who fought so gallantly in the face of our artillery fire, with their bows and arrows, is in a hospital with a shattered thigh. He admits that he never saw modern artillery and was ignorant of its effect. Until he and his followers met the Igorrotes he had been a cannibal. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalogs for placing the Igorrotes in front of the American battery under the pretense that they were sent to occupy a post of honor, and he intimates that the Igorrotes will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north.

It is regarded as a significant fact that many of the Filipino officials of Manila displayed a marked aversion to hostilities commenced. Some of them are supposed to be still hiding here. Hundreds of women are pouring into Manila from all districts as the villages around Manila have, as a rule, been destroyed by the troops.

The further the American extend their lines the more the need of means of transportation increases. The American commanders have already been compelled to impress horses and vehicles on all sides to the inconvenience, naturally, of the civilians. All the public conveyances at this writing have either been impressed or have disappeared in some manner or other. Street car traffic, however, has been resumed and the cars are running regularly, though the streets are almost deserted. There are a few native stores open, and white flags, in the nature of tokens, pillow-slips and aprons tied to bamboos adorn the windows of the native residences. But in spite of these emblems of peace, scores of Filipinos, under the cover of darkness, fired from these same windows yesterday evening on the American patrols.

At 9 o'clock last night there was a general fusillade in the Quiapo and Binon districts. The inhabitants of the city generally believed that a battle was raging at their doors; lights were extinguished inside the dwellings, and a majority of the people were in a state of terror. Under the circumstances, it is remarkable that no casualties were reported. Several shots were fired across the river during the excitement.

A COLD SNAP.

Almost the Entire Country Frozen Hard Last Week.

The weather bureau issued the following special bulletin today. Morning advices show that freezing temperature occurred in Florida last night as far south as a line traced from a little south of Tampa to the Atlantic coast just north of Jupiter. Tampa showing a minimum temperature of 30 degrees and Jupiter a minimum of 36 degrees. At Jacksonville a minimum of 28 degrees was reached.

These temperatures were very accurately forecasted Wednesday morning, when the weather bureau at Washington telegraphed the following forecast and warning, which was distributed by its Florida stations to all fruit growing, agricultural and transportation interests that could be reached by telegraph, telephone and mail during Wednesday: "Temperature will fall to about 25 degrees tonight at Jacksonville and the line of freezing weather will extend as far south as Tampa. Temperature will continue low Thursday and Thursday night and will moderate Friday."

The temperature continues abnormally low in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, the eastern Dakotas, Minnesota and western Wisconsin, and the region to the northward being embraced within the area of low temperature, where the readings range between 32 and 38 degrees below zero in the states named, and reached 50 degrees below at Minnesota, Manitoba. Zero temperature extends to a line traced from central Virginia over Tennessee, northern Arkansas and southern Oklahoma, and at Cincinnati the low temperature record has been broken with a reading of 18 degrees below zero, the lowest temperature ever recorded by the weather bureau at that place being 12 below February 8th, 1885, and on January 1, 1888.

The outlook is that there will be a marked, though gradual moderation in temperature east of the Rocky Mountains after today. In Florida and the cold period will be of brief duration and a return to the normal temperature may be expected in that section by Friday night.

Among stations showing low temperatures were: New York, 4 below; Washington, 7 below; Cincinnati, 16 below; Pittsburgh, 10 below; St. Paul, 4 below; Chicago, 20 below; Milwaukee, 20 below; Duluth, 32 below; St. Louis, 16 below; Kansas City, 20 below; Omaha, 24 below; Bismarck, 30 below; Charleston, 20 below; Atlanta, 28 above; Jacksonville, 28 above; Jupiter, 34 above; Tampa, 30 above; New Orleans, 28 above; Galveston, 28 above.

Willis L. Moore, Chief of Weather Bureau. "Spotted Fever" Plague. A letter from Morganton, the county seat of Bulwer county, in the western part of Kentucky, 15 miles from the Tennessee border, reads: "Spotted fever, or agal, meningitis is raging there, old and young dying rapidly. It is impossible to estimate how many have died, and there is no one to report the true condition. It is known that there are no longer any coffins in the place to bury the dead. The people are panic-stricken and fleeing in all directions. It is reported that there are now only a few left to nurse those who are stricken and are helpless. The female seminary and the public school are closed. The physicians have been doing heroic but seem powerless to check the disease. Morganton is a place of 1,100 inhabitants, situated on a hill, and has been considered very healthy. Several large saw mills are located there, and the theory advanced is that the decaying sawdust started the epidemic.

Jealous of the Soldiers. The young men who reside in East Athens, Ga., have declared war against the United States soldiers stationed there. "The soldiers have been notified to keep out of East Athens or else take the consequences of bombardment by the young men who hurl rocks and fire pistols at the soldiers as a penalty for crossing the dead-line established by the town to the tower and roof. Company L and part of company G, of the California's charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

After the incendiaries had retired, a company of the Idaho's and the Washington's, received word from the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the bush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured 53 of the rebels, and during the fighting about the church 20 of the rebels were killed.

Some 2,500 women, children and non-combatants were allowed to enter the American lines after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain there. Another intensely interesting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and the Idahos and Companies K and M, of the California's crossed the rice fields between Pao and Santa Ana, in the face of a terrific fusillade. The ground, today, over which they passed, is covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six about where they lay and the latter are being brought to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting at Caloacan that the Filipinos suffered their heaviest losses.

BATTLE AT MANILA

Between the American Troops and the Filipino Troops.

DESCRIBED IN DETAIL.

The American Troops Conducted Themselves Most Gallantly and Routed the Enemy With Ease.

Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a semi-circle of fully 17 miles, details regarding individual fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered, the brush commenced at 3:45 on Saturday evening, by the firing of a Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing our fire. The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a prearranged signal, for it was followed immediately by a terrific fusillade along the entire Filipino line on the north side of the Pasig river. The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipino fire was checked until the arrival of reinforcements. All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour, while their own reinforcements came up.

At 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed the American firing line consisting of the Third artillery, the Kansas and Montana regiments, the Minnesota regiment, the Pennsylvania's, the Nebraska's, the Utah battery, the Idaho's, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth cavalry, the North Dakota volunteers, the South Dakota and Colorado regiments, the Sixth artillery and the Fourteenth infantry. The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three places Caloacan, Santa Mesa and Galinggatan, and maintained an intermittent fusillade for some hours.

They brought artillery into action at Galinggatan at 10:30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer, on a road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third artillery silenced the Galinggatan battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which, as followed immediately by volleys from the infantry. At about midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line reopened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for 20 minutes and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced. During the night, in response to Rear Admiral Dewey's signals flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary battery into the Filipino trenches at Caloacan.

After daylight the United States monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipino fleet, while the other vessels shelled the enemy's rifle tank for several hours. By 10 o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy and had taken the village of Palapang, Santa Mesa, Pao, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macorte, Pandacan and Pasai, had destroyed hundreds of native huts and had secured possession of the water main and reservoir—a distance of over six miles.

The Tennesseans joined the firing line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa. SMOKED OUT AND SHOT. One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Pao by the reserve, a few companies of the Californians, commanded by Col. Duboce, the main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon Gen. King and his staff, killing a driver, and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross society, Col. Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared and burned.

The Filipinos concentrated in Pao church and convent, and made a determined stand in the upper stories. A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but was unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusillade, Col. Duboce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired.

In the meantime Capt. Dyer's battery of the Sixth artillery bombarded the church, dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company L and part of company G, of the California's charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

After the incendiaries had retired, a company of the Idaho's and the Washington's, received word from the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the bush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured 53 of the rebels, and during the fighting about the church 20 of the rebels were killed.

Some 2,500 women, children and non-combatants were allowed to enter the American lines after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain there. Another intensely interesting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and the Idahos and Companies K and M, of the California's crossed the rice fields between Pao and Santa Ana, in the face of a terrific fusillade. The ground, today, over which they passed, is covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six about where they lay and the latter are being brought to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting at Caloacan that the Filipinos suffered their heaviest losses.

were especially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery with their bows and arrows.

SCENES AT MANILA. The scene at Manila when the alarm was given on Saturday night was wildly exciting. The American soldiers in the theatres and at the circuses were called out, the performances stopped. Filipinos scurried everywhere and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside of the city was plainly heard. The residents on the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city, with their arms full of articles, the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched out of the city to the stations assigned them. The stores were closed almost instantly, foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows, and a number of white rags were hung out from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars or carriages to be seen and the streets were almost deserted. The Minnesota troops, acting as police, searched every native and arrested many of them, with the result that while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday there was none on Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate. The official list of dead and wounded has not been submitted for publication, and it is impossible, owing to the fact that the wounded are scattered, to obtain a reliable list except from headquarters.

Two Filipino commissioners from Iloilo and four rebel officers were arrested at Manila Monday morning after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

LATER NEWS. The latest advices place the Filipino loss at 2,000 killed, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 prisoners. The American loss was thirty-eight killed and about 100 wounded. The enemy has been driven back ten miles. Col. Wm. C. Smith, First Tennessee, died of apoplexy at the head of his command on firing line Feb. 5th.

DISPENSARY INSURANCE. At the meeting of the State board of commerce Wednesday afternoon, a report was presented as to the insurance matter was discussed. The committee says: "We find the losses by fire in the dispensaries at Manning, May 7, 1897, of \$100 and at Eutawville, January 12, 1898, of \$200, have not been paid; these two dispensaries were insured in the British and American Exchange Association, with T. J. Brown, Chicago, Ill., manager, and B. B. Evans, agent for South Carolina. These two policies were issued March 20 and April 15, 1897. After careful inquiry we find this to be a bogus company, therefore nothing can be recovered on these policies. We find there were forty of these policies on dispensaries in the State, with premiums amounting to \$453.05 and losses by fire amounting to \$800. The last policy in this company expired eight months ago. In the future we recommend that no insurance be taken on State or county dispensaries, be placed without knowing they are reliable companies licensed to do business and have fully complied with the insurance laws of the State, also that the party claiming to represent them is their regular appointed agent."

THE ISLA DE CUBA SAVED. The Isla de Cuba, one of the Spanish cruisers sunk by Dewey, has been raised and sent to Hong Kong for repairs. It is remarkable that in spite of the fact that her engines were under water for seven months they were found in excellent order and needed only a little cleaning before the cruiser struck out for a 700-mile voyage alone. The Isla de Cuba, sister ship to the Cuba, and the cruiser Don Juan de Austria, have been successfully raised and will soon follow the Cuba to Hong Kong for repairs. These three ships were the most modern of the Spanish vessels in the East, and although not nearly so big as the Castilla or Reina Cristina, they are more valuable. It will cost about \$800,000 to put the three ships in perfect shape, but when this is done they will be worth over \$2,000,000.

LAST REMNANT GOES. By unanimous vote the judiciary committee of the national house Wednesday decided to recommend the repeal of what is said to be the last remnant of disqualification against those serving in the Confederacy. The proposed amendment is as follows: "The provisions of the revised statutes which disqualify persons otherwise qualified from serving as grand or petit jurors in the courts of the United States who have taken arms or joined in any insurrection or rebellion against the United States be repealed and that hereafter no person shall be disqualified for any service in any court or in any branch or department of the government of the United States on account of participation in the civil war of 1861-1865."

DEWEY CAUSED IT. It may be that it was Admiral Dewey's act in seizing a vessel loaded with arms for them that incited the Philippine insurgents to attack the American soldiers Saturday night, for it is understood that one of the bitterest of their grievances was what they declared the unwarrantable interference with their shipping. It is learned at the navy department that about a week ago the admiral caused the seizure of the schooner Tenege, with a full supply of arms for the insurgents. The admiral's report discloses the fact that an American and not a German owned the vessel thus used to arm the insurgents against Otis' troops.

CAUGHT IT HIMSELF. Several days ago when the house was discussing Mr. E. D. Smith's concurrent resolution to appropriate \$2,500 for the relief of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not think the disease struck down by the plague, whatever this disease may be called. His friends understood that one of the smallest sufferers from the smallpox epidemic at Sumter, Dr. Wood, a member from Clarendon, opposed the bill, saying that he did not